

# **2020 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Holly Public Water	Springs	
0470007	Valer Systems included in this CCR	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commun Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or proving procedures when distributing the CCR.	population served by the PWS, this CCI	R must be mailed or delivered to
CCR DISTRIBUTION (C	neck all boxes that apply.)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, wa	ter bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)		6/17/21
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)		
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
□ Other		
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water	bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail		
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	ж	
$\hfill \square$ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or	proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)		
□ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):		
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the custom above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring distribution.	<ol> <li>I further certify that the information</li> </ol>	n included in this CCR is true the MSDH, Bureau of Public
SUBMISSION OPTIONS	Select one method ONLY)	
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a	20 N 140 WW	
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.go	<u>ov</u>
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576-7800	(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

# City of Holly Springs CCR 2020

# Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

# Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Ground Water

Source water assessment and its availability

Copies are available on request

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water)

include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

# How can I get involved?

Board Meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month, located at City Hall

# **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank

- and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

# **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier.
   Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

# Regulation Governing Fluoridation

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies". MS0470002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which the average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 -1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 39%.

## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Violation of Major Routine Monitoring (DBP) and Minor Routine Monitoring (RTCR). Samples were collected accurately and on-time, but due to a holiday samples were rejected. Corrective actions have been made to include no sampling during a holiday.

# Results of radon monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

## **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Holly Springs is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low

levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

15-W 11-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-1		MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Ra	nge		Violation	Typical Source
Contaminants	or MRDLG			Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection By	y-Produc	ts					
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additio	n of a di	sinfec	tant is	necessar	y for contro	ol of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	.8	1	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	I	ı	6	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.8	4	7.8	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants					4 -34		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0353	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	,385	.385	8	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.36	,475	2.36	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	I	Ĺ	.02	.02	.02	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits

		MCL, TT, or MRDL	or Your	t Ra	пде		Violation	Typical Source
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG				High	Sample Date		
Radioactive Contam	inants				118			
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	4.6	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Con	ntaminants	Į Šilių			Tilby			
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	.698	NA	NA	2020	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Contaminants	MCL	G AL		Sample Date	Exc	imples eeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin	ants			him				
Copper - action level a consumer taps (ppm)	at 1.3	1.3	.0888	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2016		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

# **Additional Contaminants**

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Gross Alpha, Including Radon & U	15 PCI/L	4.4 PCI/L	No	
Sodium		6700 ppb	No	

Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definition						
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)						
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)						
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)						
NA	NA: not applicable						

Unit Descr	ptions
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drin	nportant Drinking Water Definitions						
Term	Definition						
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.						
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.						
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.						
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.						
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.						
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.						
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated						
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level						

# For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jeff Williams Address: 1050 Hwy 4 East Holly Springs, MS 38635 Phone: 662-252-4411

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a month.

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•Water plants usity when recossary.

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\*\*Organize a storm drain steeching project with your local government or water supplier, Steried a message next to the street drain retiniding people. \*\*During No Waste - Orans to Rivert or \*\*Protect Orans Watershed Produce and distinctive a fiver for thouseholds to remind residents that storm (transduming directly into your local water body.)

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### Additional Information for Lead

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Water Quality Data Table

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continuitiants were tested only thrush substances listed below were found in your waits. All sources of dimental waits possible on a some naturally occurring contaminants, at low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our provising waits. Removing all otherwises would be extremely appearance and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. Allow instantially appearance in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. Allow instantially allow levels. Unless otherwise noted three data cresented in this table is from testing done in the called the provide of the provided in the stable is from testing done in the called lab name per year objective the State requirement for contain contaminants, lost on the stable requirement of surface of contaminants and only any symplectify from year of surface. The EPA of considered value had to this type of contaminants in As such is considered values had to this type of contaminants in As such is considered values had to this type of contaminants in As such is considered values had to this type of contaminants in As such is considered values had to the stable you wait find terms and appreciations that may that the Lambar to you.

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## **Additional Contaminants**

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to mounter some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones lived below were found in your water.

Contimizants	State MCL	Your Water	Vislation	Explanation and Comment
Gross Alpha, Including Radon & L.	WARREST.	LIBCLL	Ne	
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Unit Description	
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5.8	10A per aprilicante
Unit Description	
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### For more information please entract:

Contact Name Test William Address 1030 flow 13 of Hally Springs Als 35633 Prime 2 232441